

- ~~Mr. Muston~~
1. ~~Dr. Bidsbury~~
2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~
3. ~~Mr. Perry~~

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City and County of the City of Chester

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF
THE CITY OF CHESTER

On the Health of the City

and the

Work of the Health Department
in 1966

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
G. E. JARVIS, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966

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Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Arthur Charmley

Members:

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Alderman F. Barker	Councillor J. W. Rose
Alderman Lt.-Col. H. A. A. Howell	Councillor Anabella D. Barnett
Councillor Tillie Price	Councillor Selina Tomlins
Councillor W. E. Dutton	Councillor A. D. H. James
Councillor J. Bayley	Councillor Rosemary J. Martin

Co-opted Members:

Dr. W. Gilchrist Sir Benjamin Williams, C.B.E.
Col. C. W. Marsden, M.C.

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Medical Officer of Health ...	D. F. Morgan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	Thelma T. Asfour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Barbara C. Thompson, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chief Public Health Inspector	G. E. Jarvis, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss D. E. Paddon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	D. B. Davies
Chief Clerk	R. W. Hudson
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. J. H. Williams
Training Centre Manager ...	L. T. Dyer Commenced 1/6/66
Ambulance Officer	S. Chesters
Family Caseworker	Mrs. B. Smedley Commenced 14/11/66

Telephone: Chester 20432

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTER'S WALK,
CHESTER.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health deals with the health of the population of the City and the work of the Department generally, as advised by the Ministry of Health. It is not concerned with financial matters, expenditure, policy nor discipline. I may be forgiven, however, if I draw attention in this introduction to the fact that for many years it has been my privilege to put before the Health Committee, a short time before we consider the Annual Estimates, an extract from the figures published by the I.M.T.A. and Association of County Accountants, which show the expenditure in Chester on the Local Health Authority Services, compared with other County Boroughs in England and Wales. These figures refer only to the Health Services provided under the National Health Services Acts, and we are unable to compare our expenditure on General Public Health matters because of the wide variations of the Provisions in other Local Authorities. I do urge that particular attention be given to our position in these expenditure tables. It is partly my duty to point out where we may be falling behind other Local Health Authorities, in order that the Committee may formulate its development policy.

Some misconceptions have occurred due to my asking for economy in some services, while at the same time wanting to expand others. The aim has been to recommend balanced services.

It will be borne in mind that overwork could contribute to break-down in health, regrettable and costly when it occurs; while under-employment, besides being wasteful, leads to dissatisfaction all round.

It has always been our over-riding consideration to give the City the best possible Health Services that we can afford, and for this we are indebted to those members of the staff who have given so unstintingly their time and energy.

The provision of the new St. Martin's House, in conjunction with the South-West Cheshire Health Division and Cheshire County Council, will be an added incentive as well as an unique venture. We believe that this will be a scheme of mutual benefit when the building is opened in 1967.

I have the honour to be,

Your willing servant and officer,

D. F. MORGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4659
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	60360
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	20270
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£3154010
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£12776

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births					Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
Legitimate	...	Male	Female	Total	
	...	492	519	1011	
Illegitimate	...	54	44	98	
Totals	...	546	563	1109	18.4
Illegitimate Live Births					
Percentage of Total Live Births					8.8
Still Births					Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births
		8	10	18	15.9
Live and Still Births					
Totals	...	554	573	1127	
Deaths					Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All infants	...	7	7	14	12.6
Legitimate Infants		5	7	12	Death Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births
					11.8
Illegitimate Infants		2	—	2	Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births
					20.4
Neonatal					Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
(first 4 weeks)		6	6	12	10.8
Early Neonatal					
(under 1 week)		4	5	9	8.1
Peri-Natal					Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
(Still Births plus Deaths under 1 week)		12	15	27	23.0
Maternal (including abortion)		—	—	—	Death Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
					0.0
All Causes	...	354	329	683	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					11.3
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	1	5		Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					0.08
Other forms of	„	—	—	—	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					0.0
Cancer	...	87	77	164	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					2.7

The **Birth Rate** 18·4, when adjusted 18·8, compares with the rate for England and Wales of 17·7.

Stillbirths 18, the same total as last year, give a slightly reduced rate of 15.9 which compares with 15.4, the national rate per 1,000 live births.

The following details show illegitimate births as a percentage of total live births each year.

1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6
1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6
(1941 to 1944—No statistics were published)								
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.0
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.3
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8

INFANT MORTALITY

The total of 14 infant deaths for the year is the lowest ever recorded giving a rate of 12·6 deaths per 1,000 live births to compare with 19·0 for England and Wales. The previous lowest was last year's total of 16 deaths giving a rate of 14·6.

Two of the deaths were illegitimate giving a rate of 20·4 deaths to each 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The causes of death of these 14 infants were as follows:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infantile Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(Meningitis, Encephalitis, Broncho-pneumonia, etc.)							

14

DEATH RATE

The total of deaths from all causes at all ages was 683. The Death Rate per 1,000 population was 11·3 which, when adjusted 12·4 compared with 11·7 for England and Wales.

Heart and circulatory conditions accounted for 201 deaths, 29 per cent. of the total.

There were five deaths from Tuberculosis, four males in the 45—65 age group and one female of 75.

Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus totalled 43 deaths, a considerable increase over last year's reduced figure, which was unusual; 35 of these were male.

Motor Vehicle Accidents caused 23 deaths, an increase of over 50 per cent. on the previous year's total of 15.

Year	No. of Deaths from Lung Cancer	Per Cent. of Total Deaths	Males	Females
1950	15	2·66	12	3
1951	16	2·48	12	4
1952	21	3·90	18	3
1953	20	3·84	16	4
1954	29	4·72	27	2
1955	25	3·68	20	5
1956	24	3·42	19	5
1957	18	2·88	16	2
1958	22	3·40	17	5
1959	27	3·95	26	1
1960	21	3·24	19	2
1961	37	5·30	33	4
1962	35	4·90	29	6
1963	36	5·01	31	5
1964	39	5·75	37	2
1965	30	4·40	26	4
1966	43	6·30	35	8

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALE						FEMALE					
	Under 14			15-24			1-14			15-24		
	Total	1	4	Total	1	4	Total	1	4	Total	1	4
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective & Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cancer, Stomach	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—
11. Cancer, Lung, Bronchus	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	—
12. Cancer, Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	—
13. Cancer, Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
14. Cancer, Other	40	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	1	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions, Nervous System	37	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	85	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	2	—	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
20. Heart Disease, Other	22	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other Circulatory Disease	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis	30	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other Respiratory	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined & Ill-defined Dis.	15	4	—	—	—	—	25	3	—	—	—	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	16	—	1	—	5	—	7	1	—	2	—	—
34. All Other Accidents	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—
35. Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1966 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate (Not Standardised)	Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1947	47190	1046	22.1	661	14.0	84	81.2
1948	47190	863	18.2	575	12.2	32	37.1
1949	47470	886	18.6	578	12.1	29	32.7
1950	48680	795	16.4	564	11.5	16	20.1
1951	47600	780	16.4	646	13.5	33	42.3
1952	47900	854	17.8	538	11.2	19	22.2
1953	48200	831	17.2	521	10.8	27	32.4
1954	58100	954	16.4	614	10.5	25	26.2
1955	58500	934	15.9	680	11.7	15	16.1
1956	58800	1006	17.1	702	11.9	36	35.7
1957	59100	985	16.6	626	10.5	23	23.3
1958	59300	970	16.3	647	10.9	18	18.6
1959	59700	1046	17.5	683	11.4	31	29.5
1960	60090	1076	17.9	648	10.8	31	28.8
1961	59060	1035	17.5	699	11.8	28	27.05
1962	59030	1130	19.1	710	12.02	34	30.08
1963	59370	1114	18.8	718	12.09	23	20.6
1964	59800	1160	19.4	678	11.3	37	31.9
1965	59800	1098	18.4	670	11.2	16	14.6
1966	60360	1109	18.4	683	11.3	14	12.6

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notified cases generally continues to decline.

There were 184 notified cases of Measles and 30 of Dysentery.

I am pleased to record that again there were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified.

FOOD POISONING

There were only 12 cases reported during the year.

Under the **Public Health Act, 1961**, compensation is now payable by the Local Health Authority to contacts and cases of notifiable Infectious Disease who are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to cease their work temporarily on this account. The total amount thus paid during the financial year was £29.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

The total of new cases notified was ten, as detailed in the following table:

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75—	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	...	...	...	7	2	1	—	4	—	—	1

An account of Preventive and After-Care work is given under Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, later in the report.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following table gives the numbers who, resident in Chester, attended the V.D. Clinic for the first time:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Syphilis	2	—	2	2	5
Gonorrhoea	11	23	33	23	48
Other Conditions	79	27	120	75	111
	<u>92</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>164</u>

The figures for 1966 showed a disturbing increase in both gonorrhoea and syphilis. Minor and less serious venereal infections listed as 'other conditions' are also markedly increased.

These figures do not give a complete picture of the incidence of venereal disease in the area as they do not include those infections treated outside the clinics. There is reason to believe that these are not inconsiderable and, therefore, the true figures are much higher.

The incidence of gonorrhoea is highest in the 20—24 age group; in this group the commonest source of the infections is from the casual pick up in the pub or 'on the road'. The number of teenagers infected is (compared with the national figures) relatively low in this area. This must not be taken as a sign of higher moral resolve for it is evident that promiscuity is increasing amongst these young people and that the records in future years might well reflect this growing laxity.

The newer antibiotics are proving most useful in the treatment of those infections showing resistance to penicillin. It is felt, however, that the real answer to the problem of venereal disease is the development of a moral sense. Instructions in sexual relationships are very necessary but this knowledge alone is insufficient. The advent of easier methods of contraception and possible changes in the abortion laws, the flood of pornographic literature and the constant sex theme of plays and films present a new and increasing challenge to virtue. Parents must realise that primarily the problem is theirs, and it is in the home by example and exhortation that a healthy moral outlook is developed.'

I am indebted to the Consultant Venereologist for the foregoing comments and observations.

The V.D. Clinics are held at Chester Royal Infirmary as follows:—

Males—

Wednesdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females—

Mondays, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The M.R.C. Public Health Laboratory in the precincts of the City Hospital with the facilities at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital continue their excellent service and co-operation.

A Public Health Department may make a sudden demand on the services of the Laboratory almost without warning. We have been very well served indeed by the Laboratories on the occasions when outbreaks have made such demands inevitable.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 27)

(i) Expectant Mothers

Antenatal Clinics are held at the City Hospital, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Many General Practitioners also hold weekly Antenatal Clinics in their surgeries and which may be attended by Midwives. Patients who are to be confined in their own homes are visited by the Midwives employed by the City Council, or they may attend the Midwives Clinic at Blaen (which commenced in 1964 and is open every Monday afternoon) or at the Central Clinic, Hunter Street (which was commenced in October, 1965, and is open on Wednesday afternoons). The purpose of these Midwives Clinics is to speed up the Midwives' work, to give better Health Education and to provide a means of intercommunication between the Midwives, their pupils and their patients. No Doctors attend these Clinics, and it has not yet been possible to engage the services of a Physiotherapist.

(ii) Infant Welfare Clinics

The following Infant Welfare Clinics were in operation at the end of 1966:—

Tuesdays:

Saltney—St. Mark's Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

Wednesdays:

Blaen—The Clinic, 10 a.m.—12 noon and 2—4 p.m.

Boughton—Civil Defence Headquarters, 2—4 p.m.

Thursday:

Princess Street, Central Clinic—2—4 p.m.

Blaen—The Clinic, 2—4 p.m.

Fridays:

Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

The Monday afternoon session at the Central Clinic was stopped as from February, because of relatively few attendances. This was probably due to rehousing of the population at Blaen.

The Blaen Clinic was very well attended and a third session was commenced in January.

The increased attendances at these Infant Welfare Clinics are very welcome and prove that these Clinics—which are for advice and health education only—are fulfilling an important function.

The Development Plan (of the Health and Welfare Services) includes the building of Clinic premises in various parts of the City and will be modified as the need arises and as the population is rehoused from Clearance areas.

PRINCESS STREET INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1965)	1966
(a) By children under one year of age	1645	1478
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	509	457
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	346	384
(b) Children, one to five years	175	159

SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1965)	1966
(a) By children under one year of age	1418	1882
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	654	597
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	349	445
(b) Children, one to five years	116	159

BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1965)	1966
(a) By children under one year of age	3926	4090
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	1657	2151
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	934	1152
(b) Children, one to five years	492	716

HOOLE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1965)	1966
(a) By children under one year of age	3033	2792
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	781	681
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	772	748
(b) Children, one to five years	193	202

BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1965)	1966
(a) By children under one year of age	1429	1338
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	428	538
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	182	266
(b) Children, one to five years	73	67

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	(1965)	1966
(a) By children under one year of age	11451	11580
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	4029	4424
	<hr/> 15480	<hr/> 16004
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	2583	2895
(b) Children, one to five years	1049	1303
	<hr/> 3632	<hr/> 4198

(iii) Premature Infants

There is a Premature Infant Unit at the City Hospital which caters for infants below $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight, so that few had to be nursed at home. The ambulances are specially wired to carry the Premature Baby Incubators which are kept at the City Hospital.

By arrangement with the Consultant Paediatrician, one Health Visitor attended the Premature Unit at the City Hospital. There were adequate follow-up arrangements for home treatment after discharge from the hospital and co-operation in this field has been excellent.

One Health Visitor still visits Special Units weekly.

The number of Premature Births during 1966 was:—

	Live Births	Still Births
Born in Hospital (Six died under 28 days).	66	12
Born at Home (One died under 28 days).	13	2

Children born 'at risk':—

In Hospital (Malformations, 19).	215
At Home (Malformations, 3).	31

(iv) Supply of Dried Milks, etc. (Welfare Foods)

National Dried Milk and all Welfare Foods and Nutrients provided under the Government Scheme were available to the public, at the Welfare Foods Centre, Folliott House, Northgate Street, and the hours of opening were (and are):—

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Saturday: 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

The Centre is closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

All Welfare Foods, as well as many special brands of proprietary foods, vitamins, nutrients and accessories, are sold in all Infant Welfare Clinics (between 2—4 p.m. on the days shown above) and this service is intended

for people attending the Clinic. Lack of space and storage makes it difficult to make such facilities available to all.

Necessitous cases where financial hardship occurs can be assisted by the free supply of baby foods to the parent on the certification of the Clinic Medical Officer.

(v) Dental Care

Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children Under 5 Years

A. Attendances and Treatment

	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Visits for Treatment During Year		
First Visit	106	68
Subsequent Visits	118	151
Total Visits	224	219
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	8	1
Treatment provided during year		
Number of Fillings	103	121
Teeth Filled	99	110
Teeth Extracted	290	80
General Anaesthetics given	77	6
Emergency Visits by Patients	61	29
Patients X-Rayed	—	10
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	3	20
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	—	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—
Inlays	—	1
Crowns	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the year	78	30

B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	5
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	6
Number of Dentures Supplied	20

C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	83
--	----

D. Inspections

Number of Patients given First Inspections during year	157	65
--	-----	----

	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients in 'A' and 'D' above who required Treatment	125	62
Number of Patients in 'B' and 'E' above who were offered Treatment	120	60

E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent Complete Half-Days) Devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients

For Treatment	103
For Health Education	—

(vi) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children

The only Maternity Hospital Accommodation within the City is at the City Hospital. There are no Private Nursing Homes nor Maternity Homes. (There is some private accommodation in adjacent areas outside the City).

The City Hospital also has a department for Premature Infants, as well as Children's Wards.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS

The Authority gives financial assistance where this is necessary to unmarried mothers for six weeks before and six weeks after confinement. This period may be prolonged on application and especially in the case of young girls. The Chester and District Moral Welfare Association greatly assist us by investigating cases and finding accommodation in suitable Mother and Baby Homes. Many cases assisted in this way are not referred for financial assistance, but where this is so, assessment is made of the need for help. The Local Health Authority expects the putative father to take his share of the financial responsibility.

During 1966, seven cases were helped.

It is a difficult matter to find suitable Mother and Baby Homes for these girls and a knowledge of their home background and upbringing has to be matched to the type of Home to which they are sent. An annual grant is now made to the Moral Welfare Association for their part in investigating cases, interviewing putative fathers and conveying the mother to and from the Home. Without its assistance much more work would fall on the Health Visiting Staff.

NURSING HOMES

One Private Nursing Home, with accommodation for ten patients is registered under the Public Health Act, 1936.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

The groups operating at the end of the year were seven in number and catered for a total of 116 children.

The Nursery groups are privately run and are open during weekdays, mornings only.

Each Nursery Group is inspected annually or more frequently if occasion demands, with a view to keeping up a satisfactory standard of hygiene and accommodation.

As a guide to the Standard of Accommodation, the School Premises Regulations give some standards of space and toilet accommodation in Nursery Classes: There must also be adequate means of escape in case of fire, and ability to segregate a suspected case of infectious disease.

2. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Local Health Authority Services

The Council employs seven Full-Time and one Part-Time Midwife for Domiciliary work under the supervision of a non medical Supervisor, viz. the Superintendent Nursing Officer (who is also responsible for the work of Health Visitor/School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, and District Nurses). The Midwives travel by their own cars (so that they can have immediately on hand the Trilene or Gas Air apparatus).

The staff of seven full-time and one part-time Midwives was generally sufficient and there was no shortage of Midwives in the City.

Five City Midwives are now approved by the Central Midwives Board to undertake the teaching of pupils, and this was done for the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. In all, 11 pupils were trained during the year.

The City Hospital was approved for the Part II Training of pupil Midwives and arrangements were made for their District Training with certain other lectures and demonstrations to commence 1-9-67.

Hospital Accommodation

There is no Private Maternity accommodation in the City outside the City Hospital. The shortage of Hospital Accommodation throughout the country has led to shorter time being spent in Hospital after confinement and there was therefore a bigger turnover. At the present time, there is a priority scheme for hospital confinement, but many first babies have to be born at home. Nevertheless, excellent liaison between the City Hospital and the Local Authority has always made hospital confinement possible where home circumstances were unsuitable.

The Mother and Baby Home cases have to be confined in Hospital, because of lack of other accommodation, and this has given rise to some feeling of resentment when married women have to have their confinements in their own homes against their will.

Case Load

The average case load per midwife recommended by the Central Midwives Board is 66 confinements per year. There were 306 confinements at home, but 32 other cases were admitted to hospital for delivery because of some obstetric abnormality. There were also 49 cases discharged from hospital within 48 hours of delivery, and 643 were discharged between the second and tenth day after confinement.

The number of early discharge cases is:—

1961	608	1964	758
1962	660	1965	693
1963	717	1966	692

City Hospital	Antenatal Clinic	Postnatal Clinic
No. of City Patients ...	1047 (1367 in 1965)	351 (353 in 1965)
No. of Attendances ...	4461 (4321 in 1965)	405 (414 in 1965)

Home Confinement

Patients are urged to consult their own doctors early in pregnancy and then, with the pregnancy confirmed, immediately to get in touch with the Midwife or Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Three hundred and six confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives.

Statistics					(1965)	1966
No. of Cases attended as Midwives	...	...	...	...	345	306
No. of antenatal visits	...	...	...	...	4587	4656
No. of daily nursing visits	...	...	...	...	4823	4336
No. of cases receiving:—						
(a) Trilene:—						
Doctor present	...	...	...	...	54	43
Doctor not present	...	...	...	...	236	217
(b) Gas and air (or oxygen)	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) Pethidine:—						
Doctor present	...	...	...	...	56	34
Doctor not present	...	...	...	...	193	191
Doctor called in by Midwives	...	...	...	...	83	81

Notification of Births					(1965)	1966
Total number of births notified	...	...	...	...	2332	2317
Cases delivered in Hospital (all areas)	...	...	...	...	1987	1946
City cases delivered in Hospital	...	...	...	...	719	775
Domiciliary Confinements	...	...	...	...	345	309
No. of Still Births—Hospital (all areas)	...	...	...	...	60	48
No. of Still Births—Hospital (City cases)	...	...	...	...	18	16
No. of Still Births—At Home (City)	...	...	...	...	1	3

In the 306 cases confined at home, medical aid was required in 81 cases (see table) for the following reasons:—

					(1965)	1966
Complications of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	4	3
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	—	3
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	3	6
Intra-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	—	4
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	5	3
Complications of labour	...	...	...	...	23	29
Perineal tear	...	...	...	...	22	17
Complications of puerperium	...	...	...	...	5	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	6	5
Other abnormalities and neonatal complications	...	...	...	...	12	8
Ophthalmic Conditions	...	...	...	...	2	1
Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	1	—
Total					83	81

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified.

Antenatal Care

As a result of discussions which took place between representatives of the General Medical Practitioners and of the Health Committee, agreement was reached on the opening of a Midwives Clinic at Blacon. The purpose of such a Clinic is to provide better examination facilities for the Midwives than are often found at home, to enable professional discussions to be made with a resultant higher standard of Ante and Postnatal Care, and to make the teaching of the Hygiene of Pregnancy a more positive subject for the patients. Relaxation classes would also be possible when a Physio-therapist was employed, and Health Education generally would be put on a more systematic basis.

The first Midwives Clinic was opened at Blacon Clinic in October, 1964. This proved successful and a second Midwives Clinic was commenced at the Central Clinic, Princess Street, in October, 1965.

HEALTH VISITING

The staff of eight Health Visitors/School Nurses, under the Superintendent Nursing Officer, divide their work between Health and School Health Services. In their Clinic duties, they are assisted by two full-time Clinic Nurses, and these duties include:—

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Minor Ailments (Schoolchildren).

School Hygiene (Schoolchildren).

School Medical Inspections (with the School Medical Officer).

Immunisation (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Smallpox, B.C.G. and Polio-myelitis and Anti-Tetanus).

Tuberculosis Clinic.

Premature Baby Unit (City Hospital).

In addition, visits were made to homes for the following:—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Problem Families.

Tuberculosis and Housing.

Infectious and Venereal Diseases.

Special Surveys (Cancer Research, Leukaemia, Peri-Natal Mortality, Encephalitis Survey, Natural Child Development Study).

Follow-up after Hospital Treatment.

Special Campaigns (Smoking and Lung Cancer, Phenylketonuria and Mental Deficiency, Accidents in the Home, Infants at Risk, etc.).

There were no arrangements to allocate Health Visitors to any group of General Medical Practitioners.

The following visits were paid by Health Visitors:—

			(1964)	(1965)	1966
Primary Birth Visits	...	...	1292	1139	1077
Subsequent Visits to Infants	...	...	6100	7384	6306
Visits to Pre-School Children	...	...	3196	3924	3280
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	80	103	89
Other Visits	...	...	2468	1704	2208
Cases of Tuberculosis (Visits)	...	...	970	1019	1118

Travelling

Four Health Visitors have car allowances: the others travel by public transport and have fares refunded.

4. HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The staff consisted of eight full-time Nurses and four part-time under the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Seven mini-vans and car-allowances are provided. The following table categorises the cases visited, the districts and the work done.

DISTRICT NURSING, 1966

	Medical	Surgical	Injections	T.B.	Maternity	Infectious Diseases, Others	Over 65	Under 5	Over 24 Visits	Totals
BLACON	61	45	44	2	2	—	63	5	42	154
BOUGHTON	2097	865	1115	188	9	—	2408	67	3128	4274
CENTRAL	41	26	41	1	—	1	78	1	41	110
GARDEN LANE	1034	1438	2201	39	—	5	3265	2	4199	4717
HANDBRIDGE	60	25	42	—	1	—	85	1	43	128
HOOLE	1964	1441	1894	—	2	—	4411	2	4680	5301
NEWTON	55	27	21	2	—	—	72	—	29	105
SALTNEY I	1362	691	1049	76	—	—	1676	—	2313	3178
SALTNEY II	46	25	41	1	—	—	73	2	45	113
TOTALS	1610	598	1484	85	—	—	2584	25	3141	3777
	72	27	39	—	—	—	96	2	32	138
	1492	695	1150	—	—	—	2321	2	2658	3337
	66	40	35	2	2	—	82	2	31	145
	1325	716	1646	66	16	—	2093	14	2113	3769
	51	22	37	2	3	1	69	3	43	116
	1632	614	1953	319	37	8	3244	14	3942	4563
	20	4	9	—	—	—	24	—	13	33
	575	45	458	—	—	—	693	—	1049	1078
	472	241	309	10	8	2	642	16	319	1042
	13091	7103	12950	773	64	13	22695	126	27223	33994

The total number of Cases and Visits in 1965 were 981 and 32,223 respectively.

Number of cases on books, 1-1-66, carried over from 1965 249

Number of new cases ... 734

Number of cases on books at 31-12-66 ... 263

Of the 1,042 cases attended, 642 (62%) were aged 65 or over and, of the total visits (33,994), 22,695 (67%) were paid to these. The average number of nurses employed full-time was ... 7 The average number of nurses employed part-time was ... 5 The average number of hours worked by each daily was ... 7 The average number of hours worked by each, per week, was ... 42 186 patients, on discharge from hospital, received ... visits totalling ... 3426

The Service, which is free of charge to the patients, is given wherever the patient's Doctor advises it. A night rota is also maintained for emergency calls. The majority of the Home Nurses have had special District Training under the Queen's Institute.

During the year the Marie Curie Foundation employed Home Nurses under the control and guidance of the Home Nursing Service. These nurses, specially recruited, were able to give much lengthier periods of attention to patients at home than is possible under the Home Nursing Service.

Nursing equipment is available on hire, the item becoming the property of the patient when the total cost has been contributed.

Provision of Incontinence Pads to the elderly has practically dispensed with the necessity of the original Laundry Service.

5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The following immunological facilities are available:—

- (1) Vaccination against Smallpox
- (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria
- (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough
- (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis
- (5) Vaccination against Tetanus
- (6) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

(1) Vaccination against Smallpox

Arrangements are now in force whereby a mother bringing her baby to the Infant Welfare Clinic can have him (her) vaccinated immediately, as the vaccine is always available.

It is now considered better to have babies vaccinated for the first time after their first birthday. This gives time for immunisation against other diseases more native to this country (and therefore more likely to affect the unvaccinated). After vaccination in the second year of life, it is recommended that re-vaccination be done during school life.

In the field of Vaccination and Immunisation, the importance of Health Education cannot be too strongly stressed. It is only by constantly putting before parents the risks and dangers of the unvaccinated (unimmunised) state that we shall keep away from the ever present danger of epidemic. Health Education in the Clinics, in the Schools and even in the home is of vital importance and must be carried out properly if we are to fulfil our true function of preventing illness. It is hoped that the improvement, shown in the following table, will be steadily maintained:—

Ages	Number Vaccinated			Number Re-Vaccinated		
	(1964)	(1965)	1966	(1964)	(1965)	1966
Under one year	13	10	63	—	—	—
One year	177	209	254	1	—	—
2—4 years	111	184	133	6	2	3
5—15 years	20	35	67	17	19	44
Over 15 years	31	32	50	122	119	277
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	352	470	567	146	140	324
	—	—	—	—	—	—

One effect of the outbreaks in this country was to cause other European countries to require an International Certificate of vaccination from people entering those countries. This of itself has increased the work of the Department, since signatures on the Certificates have to be 'authenticated', that is, certified by the Medical Officer.

(2) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Parents are given the option of having this done by their own General Medical Practitioner or of attending the Clinics. Children of pre-school age are immunised at the Infant Welfare Clinics (q.v.), and school children receive their injections and reinforcing doses at the end of the School Medical Inspections.

Records of these and other immunisations are kept in the Department and are transferred on change of address.

The table over shows the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the past 15 years.

(3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available on request from the patient's own Doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and is usually—though not necessarily—given in conjunction with Diphtheria immunisation. Three injections are necessary.

The following table shows numbers who have completed a primary course of Whooping Cough vaccine (singly or in combination), during the year:—

Age at Date of Final Injection			
0—4 years	5—9 years	Others under 16 years	Total
770	30	2	802

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age in Years 31st Dec., of the corres- ponding year.	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total inocu- lated 1952-1966
0	123	109	39	43	89	89	157	189	241	193	146	266	219	275	646	Age under 1 year 646
1	233	215	329	284	458	345	248	406	480	461	335	409	382	428	67	Age 1-4 years 2420
2	70	32	101	97	114	118	70	106	104	94	64	23	57	66	21	
3	39	19	50	29	58	66	62	56	66	60	32	27	46	44	19	
4	18	20	36	28	51	20	58	45	40	41	35	20	19	35	21	
5	50	76	88	30	104	59	129	109	27	85	159	76	18	49	54	Age 5-9 yrs 4205
6	33	78	53	17	221	100	48	101	77	123	81	41	72	101	23	
7	20	21	16	11	92	39	4	30	29	42	39	15	21	7	4	
8	20	2	6	3	22	9	6	8	7	16	7	6	3	6	3	
9	10	1	3	1	7	7	8	3	6	11	1	2	...	3	...	Age 10-14 yrs 4220
10	5	...	2	3	12	4	5	3	2	10	1	2	...	2	...	
11	5	...	2	9	19	15	9	21	22	23	48	44	46	15	8	
12	...	3	1	6	19	12	3	25	19	11	39	18	21	6	5	
13	3	...	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	...	Age 15 years and over 2129
14	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
15 and over	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...
Primary	626	576	726	566	1270	887	808	1106	1123	1175	989	951	906	1041	871	Total Primary 13621
Re-Inforcing	606	965	893	1044	1563	1090	1030	1084	1111	1365	1216	1219	1108	1701	1300	Total Re-inforcing 17295
Total each Year	1232	1541	1619	1610	2833	1977	1838	2190	2234	2540	2205	2170	2014	2742	2171	GRAND TOTAL 30916

(4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Since 1961, B.C.G. Vaccination has been available to all pupils of 13 years and upwards, and also, where necessary, to those over ten years old.

All Mantoux Positive cases were offered follow-up facilities. By co-operation with the Chest Physicians, these cases were examined and X-Rayed at the Chester Clinic to ascertain the cause of the enhanced reaction. These cases were kept under observation, when necessary, at the Chest Clinic.

The use of freeze-dried vaccine made the supply of B.C.G. Vaccine much easier (as it became unnecessary to order the vaccine several weeks in advance).

No. of Children, Young Persons and Students tested	...	...	703
No. of these Mantoux Positive	...	...	25
No. of these Mantoux Negative and given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	673
No. absent for reading	...	...	5

(5) Anti-Tetanus Immunisation

The combination of a vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw) has proved beneficial and, in spite of the relatively few cases of Tetanus the use of this 'triple Antigen' has a vogue.

Certainly in no disease more than in Tetanus is prevention better than cure—especially as the cure of established Tetanus is extremely chancy.

The Triple Antigen is available to Doctors in the City on request or may be given at the Infant Welfare Clinics. The purpose of the combination is to avoid injections over and above those already necessary for protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

Arrangements were put into force with the Casualty Department of the Royal Infirmary whereby all city patients receiving Anti-Tetanic Serum were notified to the Health Department, and were told of the necessity to be immunised against Tetanus. A Clinic was started and the patients invited to attend for active Immunisation (as contrasted to the passive immunity received on the injection of A.T.S. at Hospital). The reason for this necessity is the danger of Anaphylaxis occurring on second injections once A.T.S. has been given. By being actively immunised, the necessity for A.T.S. does not arise, and therefore there is no risk of incurring Anaphylaxis. The active immunity against Tetanus must, of course, be kept up to strength by occasional injections.

During the year six patients were given such injections.

(6) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The fortunate absence of outbreaks of Poliomyelitis is reflected in the steady decline in the numbers applying for vaccination. This is still available to infants, children, expectant mothers and adults up to 40 years of age, but it is regrettable that public reaction is apparently stimulated only when cases of Poliomyelitis are reported.

In practice, the oral vaccine has virtually replaced the Salk, injected vaccine, which is now very rarely requested.

The table shows numbers of doses administered during the year and totals:—

Third dose	1360	23634
Second dose	1354	10374
First dose	1334	10681
Fourth dose, Children, five to 12 years	500	8014
Fourth dose—other	175	4748
	<hr/> 4733	<hr/> 57451

The Ministry now requires the keeping of Vaccination and Immunisation records only in respect of children under the age of 16, who have completed a Primary Course or received a Reinforcing dose of vaccine.

Notifications of and deaths from Poliomyelitis during the past years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Paralytic Cases	No. of Non-Paralytic Cases	Total	Deaths
1952	2	—	2	—
1953	9	1	10	—
1954	2	1	3	1
1955	5	1	6	1
1956	5	1	6	—
1957	3	—	3	1
1958	2	—	2	—
1959	3	—	3	—
1960	1	2	3	—
1961	3	—	3	1
1962	—	—	—	1
1963	—	—	—	—
1964	—	1	1	—
1965	—	1	1	—
1966	—	—	—	—

Yellow Fever

Immunisation facilities are available in Liverpool and Manchester at the respective Health Departments.

(7) **Immunisation against Influenza** was offered to various members of the staff of the Department as an experimental measure and a total of 65 were immunised.

6. AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The existing agreement with the adjacent counties is that the City will provide a service for a radius of 4 miles from Chester in the County of Flintshire, and fifteen miles in Cheshire. This arrangement with Cheshire is becoming obsolete because of the development of the County Services.

We had under consideration various methods of co-operation with the County Services. Mutual aid continues at a very satisfactory level.

The mileages run for other Authorities were:—

Year	Miles
1958	19,726
1959	15,223
1960	7,873
1961	5,737
1962	6,446
1963	4,939
1964	4,484
1965	4,501
1966	2,228

Emergency Conveyance of Patients by Air

Arrangements were made for the emergency conveyance of patients by air to Hospital by helicopter or aeroplane, in which event the cost would be borne by the Local Authority.

Staff

There was no change in establishment.

Overtime continued to be paid in relation to the 42 hour rota with approved enhanced rates.

In order to keep staff up to maximum efficiency in First Aid they were required to attend courses each year, but the Certificate issued by the First Aid Associations were valid for three years.

Vehicles

The City Service comprises three ambulances and three sitting case vehicles the latter being convertible to stretcher vehicles in emergency. Replacements are provided as necessary.

Following a fatal accident in one Local Authority's Ambulance, a recommended code of safety regulations was adopted and all City vehicles were modified to comply therewith.

All vehicles are fitted with the two-tone horn warning system.

Petrol Supplies

Petrol Supplies are drawn from a Central Corporation Depot: local facilities have been arranged for emergency supplies at night, week-ends or other occasions when the Depot is closed.

Details in relation to mileage run and patients carried are as follows:—

Year	Total Miles	Total Number of Patients Carried
1952	64,221	7,903
1953	66,065	10,600
1954	73,250	15,753
1955	82,396	17,408
1956	83,227	19,766
1957	86,554	19,871
1958	86,779	20,301
1959	87,156	19,150
1960	87,250	21,403
1961	90,327 ..	21,041
1962	96,162	22,157
1963	105,232	25,459
1964	107,934	27,857
1965	110,452	28,194
1966	107,936	25,026

The increasing development of the contiguous services and alternative arrangements for the conveyance of Dee Banks pupils probably account for the reductions shown. It may well be that demands on the Service had attained their maximum peak and would now follow a levelling out process.

Rail Cases

Arrangements were made for transport by rail of 54 patients as follows:

	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
Voucher supplied	25	25	1521
Voucher not supplied	29	29	1386
	54	54	2907

Flying Squad Cases

1964	7 with Police escort	Total 32
1965	11 with Police escort	Total 40
1966	13 with Police escort	Total 64

AMBULANCE SERVICE—Year ended 31st March, 1967

Local Authority	JOURNEYS				PATIENTS CARRIED										MILEAGE			
					STRETCHER		SITTING		ACC. & EM.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A.	S.	T.C.	Wel.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	T.C.	Wel.	Total	
City	3495	1733	369	89	5228	3916	123	4039	6658	13988	20646	1626	73	1699	2225	546	24685	49796
Cheshire	172	7	—	—	179	163	2	165	86	13	99	230	3	233	2	—	264	1558
Flintshire	49	2	—	—	51	44	—	44	22	5	27	59	—	59	—	—	71	384
Other	4	2	—	—	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	73
TOTALS	3720	1744	369	89	5464	4125	126	4251	6768	14007	20775	1915	76	1991	2227	546	25026	51811
																		49796
																		55912
																		2191
																		1142
																		105708
																		33
																		1558
																		10
																		1713
																		384
																		22
																		406
																		73
																		36
																		109
																		51811
																		56125
																		2201
																		1142
																		107936

NOTE: A.—Ambulance; S.—Sitting Case Vehicle; T.C.—Training Centre; Wel.—Welfare.

Column 2 includes Columns 3 and 4; Columns 8 and 11 include 12—16; Columns 18 and 19 include 20 and 21.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

(i) Tuberculosis

The Assistant Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board at the City Hospital is employed on one session per week for Preventive and After Care Work. B.C.G. Vaccinations were done at the Chest Clinic.

The B.C.G. Scheme for vaccination of School Children was started during 1955. Details are given under the appropriate section.

Close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department is maintained. One Health Visitor is appointed to attend at the Clinic and to visit tuberculosis patients in their homes.

Again I wish to thank the Doctors and Staff of the Clinic for their great help during the year. Preventive Tuberculosis work has been enhanced and has assumed a more concrete and purposeful form. It was easier to assess the relative needs for rehousing of tuberculosis families and much greater activity in this field was possible.

Number of visits to patients by Health Visiting Staff	...	...	1118
No. of patients assisted in T.B. Colonies	...	...	1

Contact Scheme (City residents attending Chest Clinic):

No. Skin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	65
No. found Positive	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. found Negative	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	232
No. of New Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of these found to have Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Infants Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	702

Free Milk. The scales of application of the Free Milk Scheme were amended to conform to National Assistance Standards. Each individual case is visited by the Tuberculosis Visitor and referred to the Health Service Sub-Committee.

In some cases the supply of free milk was augmented by the issue of free eggs.

Tuberculosis Colony

One Tuberculosis patient is maintained at the Sherwood Village Settlement.

Mass Radiography Unit

The Mobile Unit of Liverpool Regional Hospital Board visited the City on 25 and 26th July and 26th—28th September.

Total Number Examined	2123
-----------------------	------

From the resulting 12 referalls, were discovered one male with Active Tuberculosis and one female with Carcinoma of Breast.

(ii) Blind Persons

The Chester Blind Welfare Society give the following data:—

Numbers on Register at end of year:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Blind	42	60	102
Partially Sighted	18	18	36
	60	78	138

Only three Blind persons were under the age of 16, two in Schools for the Blind and one in Hospital due to physical defects. Fifteen were in the employable age groups 16—59, two of these were in the Workshop for the Blind, five employed under ordinary conditions and the others not available for work.

On the register of Partially Sighted—two were in Special Schools, two at ordinary schools, three were employed and one in training.

A.—Follow up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) No. of cases registered during year in respect of which Sec. F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind	—	—	—	3
Partially Sighted ...	—	—	—	1
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical):				
Blind	3	2	—	12
Partially Sighted ...	3	2	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment:				
Blind	1	2	—	3
Partially Sighted ...	1	1	—	3

B.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	—
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
a. Vision lost	
b. Vision impaired	Nil.
c. Treatment continuing at end of year	

(iii) Epileptics and Spastics

Epileptic and Spastic children of school age are dealt with under the Education Acts.

The Welfare Committee provides for the maintenance of two adult epileptics in colonies and two in special homes. Five adult spastics are on the register, two of whom attend a handicrafts class and are transported by the City Ambulances.

(iv) Illness Generally—Prevention and Care

Laundry Service

The provision of Incontinence Pads has now almost entirely dispensed with the necessity for the provision of the usual Laundry facilities. When necessary the pads are supplied, free of charge, to patients nursed at home.

Chiropody Service

This service was instituted in 1961 in order to provide for persons who were housebound and therefore unable to receive treatment through the Welfare Department. Despite increased costs, the patient's contribution was maintained at 2/6d. per treatment.

No. of Cases treated	137
No. of Treatments	731

Nursing Equipment on Loan or Hire

Nursing equipment, for use in the home, was available through the Home Nursing Service. It is now customary that when the total hire payments of an article equals its actual cost (say in long term illness), the article then becomes the property of the patient.

Special items, such as the Ripple Bed, designed to prevent pressure sores, were available by arrangement.

The number of articles on loan during the year was 416.

Convalescence

The Local Authority in certain instances provides for convalescence of persons not normally eligible under the National Health Act.

8. HOME HELPS (Section 29)

The unremitting demands on the Service continued throughout the year, when in an endeavour to cover the increasing work, the establishment was further expanded and at the end of the year consisted of the Organiser with 25 full-time and 18 part-time Helps.

The following table details the work for the year:—

Type of Case	No. of Cases			Hours Worked		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
(a) Maternity	45	39	40	1577	1065	1017
(b) Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick	194	285	326	37304	39026	50070
(d) Mental Illness and Mental deficiency	8	12	10	919	833	631
(e) Other	36	46	21	1377	1811	2585
	<hr/> 283	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 397	<hr/> 41177	<hr/> 42735	<hr/> 54303

277 out of 397 cases were over 65 years of age (i.e. 70%) and they received 45,684 hours out of a total of 54,303 (i.e. 84%).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Staff

The Mental Health Staff comprised a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, two Mental Welfare Officers and a female Trainee Mental Welfare Officer.

In July one Officer returned to duty having successfully completed a two-year Younghusband Course at Liverpool College of Commerce and obtained the qualifying Certificate of the Council in Social Work. In September the other Officer commenced a similar Course.

Training Centres

Dee Banks Junior Centre, opened in 1960, provides for 100 pupils up to the age of 16 years from the City, Cheshire and Flintshire. On attaining 16 years of age, all efforts are made to obtain employment for these children, but when unsuccessful they are transferred to the Adult Centre.

The Adult Centre was opened in 1964 and is primarily occupational although it is hoped to develop as an Industrial Centre.

The staff comprises the Manager of the Junior and Adult Centres, a new appointment at the beginning of June, and seven Assistant Supervisors, which include one male and one female Assistant Supervisors with the Adult Centre. In addition, there is one Child Help and Domestic Staff consisting of Cook, Assistant and Cleaner.

Unqualified Assistant Supervisors may be offered the opportunity of attending a one or two year course approved by the National Association for Mental Health.

Transport

Transport is provided as necessary and free of charge to pupils and trainees.

Activities

Regular monthly meetings of the newly formed Parent/Teacher Association were held at the Centre and programmes arranged.

As previously the Chester Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continued to assist most generously and their gifts were gratefully received.

Residential Accommodation

MENTALLY ILL

The Richmond Fellowship Home for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill was opened in Kilmorey Park in June with accommodation for 11 males and 11 females.

Two city cases, both female, were admitted following a long period in Deva Hospital. Both responded well to rehabilitation and have rejoined the community, working and living normal lives.

SUBNORMAL

Permanent Care Accommodation remained a problem which was aggravated when admissions were curtailed due to renovations at Newchurch Hospital. On completion, the position improved when the number of cases awaiting admission was reduced from four to two.

SHORT TERM CARE

Fortunately, little difficulty was experienced and all cases were accommodated. Parents and relatives wishing to avail themselves of this service are reminded of the importance of early applications, allowing the Hospitals adequate time to make arrangements and avoid disappointments.

GUARDIANSHIP

There were no cases under Guardianship during the year.

The following table gives details of the duties performed by the Mental Welfare Officers:—

Informal Admissions		Emergency Admissions (Sect. 29)		Admissions For Observation (Sect. 25)		Admissions For Treatment (Sect. 26)		Admissions Through Courts (Sect. 60 & 65)		Re-classifications while in Hospital		No Action		Total Admissions		Pre-Care and After-Care Visits	
										Sec. 25		Sec. 26					
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	TOTAL (M. & F.)
Mentally Ill																	
41	96	12	14	6	21	2	4	0	0	1	1	3	1	5	7	61	135
Mentally Subnormal																	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
																568	

NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total Subnormal & Grand			
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over	
	M. (1)	F. (2)	M. (3)	F. (4)	M. (5)	F. (6)	M. (7)	F. (8)	M. (9)	F. (10)	M. (11)	F. (12)	M. (13)	F. (14)	M. (15)	F. (16)	Under 16 (17)	Severely Subnormal 16 and over (18)	Total 1-16 (19)	Grand Total Cols. 1-16 (19)
1. Total number	—	—	71	149	5	9	—	—	4	—	13	3	42	38	13	11	9	15	382	382
2. Attending day training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	4	5	10	7	4	7	53	53
3. Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Resident at L.A. expense in other residential home/hostel	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3
9. Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Attending day hospitals	—	—	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
11. Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Suitable to attend training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	23	23
(b) Others	—	—	63	133	5	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	27	23	2	3	4	7	280	280
1. No. of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-66:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
(c) Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4
2. No. of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family during 1966:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(d) Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2

National Assistance Act, 1948

No cases were compulsorily removed during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical Examinations for other Departments of the Corporation are made by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and at the time of writing, no charge is made on these Departments:—

(1) Residential Nurseries

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the children on admission to the Children's Nurseries, on discharge and other special occasions.

(2) Superannuation Examinations

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment, (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes, (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme.

In the case of Staff associated with school children, the examinations have included X-Ray of chest (usually done at the Mass Radiography Unit) and for teachers in the Education Department, full reports on Forms 4 R.T.C. and 28 R.Q. were made.

The number of examinations in the year was 560 and for comparison with previous years:—

1959: 407 1960: 352 1961: 331 1962: 456 1963: 395 1964: 438 1965: 523

(3) Examination of Transport Staff

It was decided that medical examinations for Public Service Vehicle Licences should be carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health at the same time as they do the superannuation examinations, and that they should give the medical certificate without charge to the candidate.

CREMATION REFEREES

On the opening of the City Crematorium at Blacon, in November, 1965, the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy undertook the duties of Cremation Referee and Deputy.

						1965	1966
Certificates completed	...	...	...	...	...	131	1031

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work is proceeding according to plan on the reconstruction of the Disposal Works at Sealand Road, the first and second stages having been completed and now in operation. The final stage, the completion of the mechanical aeration plant, which will produce a Royal Commission Standard effluent is expected in early 1968.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply which is drawn from the River Dee, is provided by the Chester Waterworks Company, and is examined every two weeks for bacterial contents, and every month chemically.

Bacteriological Sampling shows the usual contamination of the river, but the samples taken at the filters and in the town have always been first class.

Plumbo solvency has remained at a low level with the pH averaging 6.8.

The supply was examined on the following dates and found to be satisfactory:—

6th and 19th January.	13th and 27th July.
11th and 24th February.	10th and 24th August.
9th and 23rd March.	8th and 21st September.
6th and 20th April.	5th and 19th October.
4th and 18th May.	10th and 23rd November.
15th and 29th June.	7th and 21st December.

The number of dwelling houses and number of population supplied from public mains was:—

	Supplied direct to Houses	By Standpipe
Houses supplied	20,270	3
Persons supplied	60,360	5

Fluoride Content and Fluoridation

A special analysis of the water showed a trace only of fluorides in the supply (about 0.1 parts per million).

No further consideration or amendment of policy by the Authority resulted and the question of added Fluoride remained deferred.

WATER

The City water supply is drawn from the River Dee and supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity and adequacy of supply have been maintained during the year, the water being graded 'Class I'.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month, and the following table gives the result of these analyses, which are shown in parts per million of water.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY

Parts per Million	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solids	178.0	166.0	218.0	250.0	227.0	280.0	280.0	260.0	247.0	165.0	114.0	117.0
Nitrogen as free and Saline Ammonia	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.015	0.005	0.005	0.06	0.06	0.04
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05	0.02	0.015	0.05	0.005	Nil	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.05	0.025
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil	Nil	‡	‡	†	†	†	°	*	†	Nil	‡
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.0	1.0	0.75	1.0	1.25	1.0	1.5	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.0	2.0
Chlorides as Cl.	28.0	28.0	31.0	31.0	26.0	37.0	45.0	30.0	53.0	22.0	22.0	25.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 27°C.	3.2	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.1
Total Hardness	92.0	89.0	100.0	114.0	102.0	134.0	113.0	105.0	111.0	87.0	98.0	103.0
Temporary Hardness	54.0	52.0	68.0	68.0	60.0	80.0	70.0	64.0	66.0	48.0	54.0	54.0
Permanent Hardness	38.0	37.0	32.0	46.0	42.0	54.0	43.0	41.0	45.0	39.0	44.0	49.0
Alkalinity	54.0	52.0	68.0	68.0	60.0	80.0	70.0	64.0	66.0	48.0	54.0	54.0
Free Chlorine	0.2	0.125	0.04	0.15	0.2	Nil	0.125	0.15	0.08	Nil	0.09	0.12
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Potassium as K	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.9	2.8
Anionic Synthetic Detergents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cyanides and Thiocyanates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.02	0.025	0.025	0.025	Nil	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Phenols	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction, pH.	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.6

§—Negative. †—Trace. ‡—Slight Trace. °—Fair Trace. *—Mod. Trace.

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INSPECTION OF AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints received—Dwellings	581
Complaints received—Other Premises	...	...	...	134
Visits in respect of Complaints—Dwellings	...	...	...	2253
Visits in respect of Complaints—Other Premises	...	...	...	350

VISITS TO PREMISES REGARDING:—

					First	Inspections Sbsqnt.	Total
(a) Defects and Repairs	...	...	...	...	307	846	1153
(b) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	16	23	39
(c) Prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
(d) Vermin	...	...	...	...	118	175	293
(e) Dustbins	...	...	...	...	25	74	99
(f) Other Purposes	...	...	...	...	152	270	422
Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
Individual Unfit Houses:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses in Multiple Occupation:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Factories, visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(c) Investigations into Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Atmospheric Pollution, visits to measuring instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	570
Smoke Nuisances:—							
(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke Emissions:—							
(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Noise Nuisance:—

(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Schools Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cinemas and Theatre, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pet Animal Shops, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Brooks and Streams, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Open Ground and Common Passages, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Rats and Mice Destruction, visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3886

Drainage Work:—

(a) No. of Premises involved	...	...	...	...	...	...	454
(b) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	853
(c) Tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Premises disinfested for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	54

FOOD HYGIENE, ETC.**Inspections of:—**

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies, Milk Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Sweets and Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Meat and Food Inspections:—

Visits to Public Abbatoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	854
Visits to Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

ADMINISTRATION:—

Number of letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	1775
Public Health Act, 1936						
Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	10
Legal Proceedings in default	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

The following areas have been represented and/or confirmed during 1966:—

(a) Areas Represented but not Confirmed						No. of Houses
Bunce Street	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abbots Meads, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Abbots Meads, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	4
St. James Street	...	...	...	...	...	92
Richmond Terrace, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Richmond Terrace, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Richmond Terrace, No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 131 <hr/>
(b) Areas Represented and Confirmed						
Curzon Street, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	19
Curzon Street, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	15
						<hr/> 34 <hr/>
(c) Areas Represented in 1964 and 1965 and Confirmed in 1966						
Victor Street	...	...	...	...	...	112
Wood Street	...	...	...	...	...	118
						<hr/> 230 <hr/>

Individual Unfit Dwellings

Undertakings were accepted to close 18 privately owned individually unfit dwellings and a resolution made to close one such dwelling owned by the Corporation.

Fifteen dwellings which were the subject of undertakings were vacated together with the above Corporation owned house.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Thirteen houses in respect of which directions are in operation under Section 19 Housing Act, 1961, to limit the number of persons occupying the houses dependent upon the facilities provided were inspected regularly throughout the year.

The direction on one house was revoked following discontinuation of the use of the premises as a house in multiple occupation.

Legal Proceedings were successfully instituted on two occasions for non-compliance with directions made by the Council.

CLEAN AIR

During the year, six notifications and applications for prior approval for the alteration or installation of furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were received and approved by the Council. Five applications were for gas fired installations, and one for a boiler fired by solid smokeless fuel.

Four complaints of smoke emissions were investigated, three of which were dealt with satisfactorily and in the fourth case plans are in hand for the replacement of an old incinerator by a new one which can be fired smokelessly.

Seven complaints of offensive smells and fumes alleged to be from the Leadworks were received and were referred to H.M. Inspector Alkali, etc., Works.

During 1966, one hundred and sixteen complaints were received mainly from residents in the Saltney, Curzon Park and Lache areas of offensive smells emanating from an Animal By-products Factory situated outside the City area as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
—	—	3	1	1	6	17	10	10	5	47	16

In addition, in September, 1966, a petition with 246 signatures was received, complaining of this offensive smell.

Each complaint was forwarded to the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area in which the factory is situated and it is confirmed by that

Authority that further works designed to overcome the nuisance were completed in June, 1967.

On 23rd July, 1967, a fire occurred at these premises which stopped production for a period.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

For the purposes of the National Survey of Air Pollution, three volumetric instruments for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in Chester are sited in the following types of areas:—

(a)—A Commercial District.

Health Department, Hunter's Walk.

(b)—A Residential District with a high population density.

The Elms, Hoole Road.

(c)—A Residential District with a low population density.

Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road.

The following tables give the Monthly and Annual averages obtained from the daily readings of the three instruments.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

The Monthly Average is the mean of the daily figures for that period

(a)—Smoke Concentrations
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HUNTER'S WALK											
214	71	63	69	30	23	28	34	63	110	157	83
THE ELMS, HOOLE ROAD											
329	175	126	141	64	48	44	62	139	238	256	194
BLACON INFANTS' SCHOOL, CARLISLE ROAD											
220	106	69	84	34	32	23	35	91	130	165	108

(b)—Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HUNTER'S WALK											
233	115	77	109	45	40	44	49	57	119	172	78
THE ELMS, HOOLE ROAD											
247	122	102	109	65	62	50	60	94	161	189	119
BLACON INFANTS' SCHOOL, CARLISLE ROAD											
194	85	49	84	37	44	32	44	66	94	134	47

ANNUAL AVERAGES
(Mean of the Monthly Averages)

			Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
			1965	1966	1965	1966
Hunter's Walk	...	...	112.0	78.75	124.0	94.8
The Elms, Hoole Road	...	...	174.0	151.3	148.5	115.0
Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road	...	...	100.0	91.4	86.4	75.8

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Lectures and demonstrations have been given to staffs of food premises and various organisations on the principles of food hygiene and the potential dangers due to the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene.

A course of fourteen lectures on food hygiene was also given to food handlers by one of the Public Health Inspectors at the College of Further Education. The course was based on the syllabus of the Royal Society of Health and, after both written and oral external examination at the termination of the course, a qualifying Diploma certificate was issued by the Society to 30 successful candidates.

Detailed inspections of food premises were continued during the year.

On initial inspection, the premises were classified following consideration of (a) suitability of premises, (b) type and condition of equipment, (c) methods employed and (d) general standards of hygiene.

Where necessary, the attention of proprietors and management was called by interview and letter to defects, etc., requesting compliance with the Regulations and co-operation in order to improve the grading classification of these premises.

Such co-operation is usually given willingly, resulting in a marked improvement in the standard without need for statutory action.

The following table shows the classification of food premises at the end of 1966:—

	Classification on Previous Inspection		Classification at end of 1966	
Excellent	70	.....	92	
Good	415	.....	454	
Fair	207	.....	212	
Poor	37	.....	4	
Bad .....	—	.....	—
TOTALS	729		762	

The following is a list of the food premises in the City, classified by the main type of food business carried on, showing those which comply with

Regulations 16 (provision of wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes and clean towels) and Regulations 19 (provision of sinks and hot and cold water, etc.) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses	7	7	7	7
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots	61	60	61	60
Cake Shops	20	20	20	20
Canteens	44	44	44	44
Fishmongers	22	22	22	22
Food Vehicles*	48	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	20	20	20	20
General Provisions Shops	129	127	129	128
Greengrocers	56	54	56	55
Hotels and Guest Houses	33	33	33	33
Licensed Premises	163	163	163	163
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	59	59	59	59
Sweet and Ice Cream Shops	83	81	83	80
Other Food Premises	17	17	17	17

*Subject to the special provisions of Part V of the Regulations.

LICENSED PREMISES

One hundred and eighty-eight visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices. The premises were also inspected regarding their compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and where necessary attention has been called to any matters required for compliance with the Regulations.

A number of premises have been closed. Improvement and modernisation continued steadily, and with three exceptions which have since been dealt with, the general standard of hygiene and cleanliness was very good. No complaints were received regarding licensed premises during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The samples submitted to the Public Analyst (Messrs. Ruddock & Sherratt, 30, Watergate Street, Chester) were as follows:—

- (a) Informal samples—158, of which seven were not genuine.
- (b) Formal samples—17, all of which were genuine.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Table showing administrative action in respect of samples certified as being not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Analyst's Report	Action taken and Remarks
2 (Informal)	Milk—Farm Bottled Untreated Channel Islands	It is a sample of Channel Islands milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 10.0 per cent., and containing the parts as under:— Fat 3.6% w./w. Solids—non-fat 9.2% w./w. Antibiotics not detected	A warning letter was sent to the Producer/Bottler. A formal follow-up Sample No. 17 submitted for analysis was reported genuine.
21 (Informal)	Dried Green Beans	It is a sample of dehydrated vegetables having an excess of sulphur dioxide preservative and containing the parts as under:— Sulphur Dioxide 2,800 parts per million (by weight).	Analyst's Observations Schedule 1 of the Preservative in Food Regulations, 1962, allows dehydrated vegetables (other than cabbage or potatoes) to contain sulphur dioxide up to a maximum of 2,000 parts per million. A warning letter was sent to the Producers/Packers. A subsequent attempt was made to obtain a formal sample of the dried green beans from the same retailer but it was not possible to do this as stocks had been exhausted and the sale of this commodity discontinued.
77 (Informal)	Portion of Sausage Roll	It is a portion of sausage roll containing a heavy infestation of mould on the sausage and slight traces of mould on part of the inside of the pastry. The mould consisted mainly of penicillium.	This portion of sausage roll was the subject of a food complaint. Legal proceedings instituted by the Local Authority under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 resulted in the retailer being fined £15 plus £10 costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—contd.

Table showing administrative action in respect of samples certified as being not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Analyst's Report	Action taken and Remarks
101 (Informal)	Individual Gooseberry Fruit Pie	It is a sample of gooseberry fruit pie grossly contaminated with live maggots of the fruit fly (<i>Drosophila</i>).	This gooseberry fruit pie was the subject of a food complaint. Legal proceedings instituted by the Local Authority under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, resulted in the retailer being fined £15 plus £10 costs.
105 (Informal)	1 × 7 oz. Tin of Corned Beef	Parts of the top surface of the meat nearest to the lid contained dark stains. The analysis indicates that the discolouration is due to contamination with iron compounds. (Rust).	By resolution of the City Council the attention of the producers of the corned beef was drawn to the results of the analysis.
109 (Informal)	Raspberry Jam	It is a sample of raspberry jam deficient in soluble solids to the extent of 14.7%. The sample contained the parts as under:— Soluble solids 58.4% w./w.	Analyst's Observations The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, requires preserves that are not sealed in hermetically sealed containers to contain not less than 68.5% of soluble solids. The sample was therefore deficient in soluble solids to the extent stated. By resolution of the City Council the attention of the producer of the jam was drawn to the result of the analysis.
160 (Informal)	Lemon Drink	It is a sample of soft drink having the odour and taste of paraffin. The concentration of paraffin was too small to detect chemically.	This sample was the subject of a food complaint. The City Council resolved that the attention of the manufacturers and the retailers be called to the result of the analysis.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Part III of these Regulations requires the registration of persons carrying on the trade of Milk Distributor, and of premises which are used as dairies (not being Dairy Farms).

The following are premises within the City from which milk is sold:—

Premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Distributors with premises in the City	...	...	...	...	...	87

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963 AND 1965

During December, 1965, sixty-three Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences for the sale of designated Milk were issued to cover the five year period ending 31st December, 1970, and a further four licences were issued during 1966 to cover the same period.

There are no pasteurisation plants within the City.

MILK

Chemical Analysis

Total Samples Analysed	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number certified 'not genuine'	...	...	...	...	...	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Results of the various tests applied to 101 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Test Applied	Number	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	30	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	30 29	— 1
Pasteurised, Homogenised	10	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	10 10	— —
Channel Island Pasteurised	8	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	8 8	— —
Untreated, Farm Bottled or Cartoned	33	Methylene Blue	31	2
Sterilised ...	18	Turbidity	18	—
Ultra Heat Treated	2	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	2 2	— —

NOTES:—

- (a) The 'Phosphatase Test' assesses the efficiency of pasteurisation.
 (b) The 'Methylene Blue Test' assesses keeping quality and cleanliness.

The attention of the Producers; Wholesalers, Retailers and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was called to the unsatisfactory samples. Subsequent samples passed the appropriate tests.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS**(a) For Tuberculosis**

Fifteen samples of Untreated Milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacillus.

All were certified to be negative.

(b) For Brucella Abortus

No of Samples Examined	Results		Culture or G.P.I.	
	Positive	Ring Test Negative	Positive	Negative
15 (Untreated Milk)	2	13	1	1

Guinea Pig Inoculation and Culture Tests are carried out when samples are found to be Ring Test Positive, in order to confirm the presence or otherwise of the brucella organism.

In the case of the milk giving the positive Guinea Pig Inoculation result the retailer undertook (a) not to sell this untreated milk until the Local Authority was satisfied that it was free from infection and (b) to notify the Local Authority beforehand if and when it was their intention to sell this milk again.

The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the milk was produced, together with all other interested parties were notified of the action taken.

None of this untreated milk has since been sold in the City area.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurised) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the Alpha Amylase test during the year.

ICE CREAM

The fat content of the seven samples analysed is shown in the following table:—

FAT CONTENT PER CENT.

Standard 5 per cent	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and over
Number of Samples	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—

The samples also satisfied the tests for milk solids and were reported to be genuine.

Bacteriological Samples

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

During the year eight samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Chester.

The following table sets out the results:—

	Number of Samples
Grade 1—Satisfactory	5
Grade 2—Satisfactory	1
Grades 3 and 4—Unsatisfactory	2
TOTAL	8

Both the unsatisfactory samples were from the same factory and following investigation into the plant and action taken by the producer a subsequent sample was satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Two new and ten renewal licenses were issued to Slaughtermen during the year.

All slaughtering of animals in the City for human consumption is carried out at the Public Abattoir, Sealand Trading Estate.

Animals Slaughtered during 1966:—

Cattle ...	4546
Calves ...	152
Sheep ...	23742
Pigs ...	3595
TOTAL	32035

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all animals slaughtered and meat dressed in the City are inspected by the Meat Inspected at the Abattoir.

Food condemned during the year amounted to:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Offal at the Public Abattoir	15	—	2	6
Food at other premises throughout the City	10	3	3	9
TOTAL	25	4	1	15

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

TABLE I.
CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4377	169	152	23742	3595
Number inspected	4377	169	152	23742	3595
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	26	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2721	126	—	7815	1532
Percentage	62.2	74.6	—	33.0	42.9
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	23
Percentage ... ..	.02	—	—	—	.64
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	15	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	15	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

The fifteen cases discovered during the year, were 0.33 per cent. of the total number of cattle slaughtered.

All the affected carcasses were placed into cold storage in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

TABLE II.
UNSOUND FOOD

Meat Condemned at Public Abattoir

Article			lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
PORK				
2 carcasses and offal	...	...	183	Acute septic peritonitis
3 carcasses and offal	...	...	535	Pyæmia
2 carcasses and offal	...	...	104	Emaciation and Oedema
1 carcase and offal	...	...	56	Moribund
1 carcase and offal	...	...	74	Febrility
LAMB				
2 carcasses and offal	...	...	117	Oedema and emaciation
VISCERA	...	...	33955	Localised disease, parasitic and other conditions

Other Food Condemned

MISCELLANEOUS				lbs	
Tinned Food	...	...	...	11160	Pierced, Blown, etc.
Other Food	...	...	...	10126	Contamination, Decomposition, Infestation, etc.
FISH	...	...	...	181	Decomposition

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the City.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the above premises.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during 1966	Total number of registered premises at end of 1966	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	43	313	106
Retail Shops	79	514	191
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	35	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	7	92	7
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	129	954	304
Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to Registered Premises 360			

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace:

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	4032
Retail Shops	4603
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	670
Catering Establishments open to the public	1053
Canteens	70
Fuel Storage Depots	9
	10437

(3,820 Males, 6,617 Females)

Exemptions	Nil
Prosecutions	Nil
Complaints made under Section 22	Nil
Interim Orders Granted	Nil
Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ...	1
Other staff employed for most of its time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

ACCIDENTS

Accidents to persons employed in registered premises must be notified under the Act and the following tables show the number of accidents reported, the action taken following investigations and an analysis of the causes of the accidents:—

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported and Investigated	Action Taken			
		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	4	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Retail Shops	27	Nil	4	23	Nil
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	6	Nil	Nil	6	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS ...	39	Nil	4	35	Nil

Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transport	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Falls of persons ...	3	13	Nil	4	Nil
Stepping on or striking against object or person	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Handling goods ...	1	5	1	1	Nil
Struck by falling object	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fires and explosions ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electricity	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Use of hand tools ...	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not otherwise specified	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL

All the sewer manholes in the Garden Lane area (from Sealand Road to Upper Northgate Street) were treated with the poison fluoracetamide in the Spring, Summer and Autumn, in an endeavour to clear completely the sewers in this area of rats.

During Spring and Autumn selected manholes were poisoned on the older sewers which have been infested in the past.

The Autumn treatment was preceded by a test bait and the results are given below:—

Area treated	Number of Manholes Poisoned in March and Oct. and Test Baited in September		Results of Sept. Test Bait		
			C	P	N
Garden Lane	131		—	—	131
Newton	14		—	—	14
Newtown	75		—	—	75
Town	93		10	3	80
Boughton	31		—	—	31
Handbridge and Saltney	41		—	—	41
TOTALS	385		10	3	372

C — Complete Take. P — Part Take. N — No Take.

The results this year show considerable improvement over last year and it does appear that the sewer treatments carried out over the last few years with fluoracetamide are having considerable success in clearing rats from the older infested sewers in the City.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

Besides treatment of the sewers, the refuse tip, sewage works, river and canal banks, together with building and demolition sites are kept under routine observation and treated when necessary. Regular inspection of 'black spots' (sites which have been subject to rat infestations in the past) which were commenced in 1965 were increased in 1966 in a general move towards dealing with infestations in a preventive manner.

Number of 'black spots'	144
Number of visits to 'black spots'	272
Number of 'black spots' found infested	19

The programme of sewer treatment and black spot inspection was carried out in consultation with and on the recommendation of the Regional Officer, Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as part of a plan with which the Council is co-operating with the Ministry to reduce the rat population in the City.

Despite considerably increasing the strength of Warfarin and the introduction of a new rodenticide—alpha chloralose difficulty has continued to be experienced in the treatment of infestations of mice. Solution to this problem does not yet appear to be in sight.

Corporation sewers, surface properties and all private houses are treated free of charge whereas costs are recovered from the occupiers when commercial and industrial premises are treated.

Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six visits were made during the year in connection with rodent control.

The following shows the new form of Annual Report as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

RODENT CONTROL—REPORT FOR 1966

Properties other than sewers.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of Properties in District	23494	10
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	547	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	187	—
(ii) Mice	322	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	144	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	19	—
(ii) Mice	—	—
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	Yes	

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Act regulates premises on, and conditions under which pets are housed and sold.

Seven premises were licensed under the Act and 11 re-inspections were made during the year. All premises complied with the terms of their licences.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the City.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The Act enables Local Authorities to deal with nuisance from noise and vibrations as a statutory nuisance in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eight complaints were received during the year of noise nuisance arising from four premises and these were dealt with satisfactorily.

Five renewed complaints were also dealt with in respect of three premises.

LECTURES

During the year, lectures on various aspects of Environmental Hygiene were given to a number of organisations, students and nurses.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

PART I

1. Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	33	13	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	320	87	9	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	—	—	—
TOTAL	359	100	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	—	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	—	1	—	—

PART VIII
OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Carpet Fitter ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Upholsterer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

